Food for the People : or truths to be weighed previo

tion. Who formed the Constitution of this

Answer. Old Republicans.

Q. Who repealed the stand up law? Who reformed the system of taxation? Who extended the right of suffrage to the poor? Who dispensed with one assion of the Legislature each year? Who reduced the number of Judges? Who reformed the School Fund system and gave to the poor equal rights with the right?

. Old Republicans.
Who threw open the doors of the State Senate?
The repealed the taxes on minors and apprentices to produced the State Prison reform? Who establish the free enjoyment of religious worship without

Old Republicans.

Who stood forward in the republican ranks du

ring all that time ?

, an institute;
. Semuel A. Poot.
. Who, as rejublican representative from the re-lican town of Cheshire, as Speaker of the House, Member of Congress and Senator, always merited and received the confidence of the republican party?

Samuel A. Foot.

Why do the Jackson party labor to destroy him?

Because he is an honest un Who is Thaddens Betts?

An old Republican. Why are the republican party called Whige? A. Because they are fighting for the theories of the people, against more than kingly power.

Q. Why are the Jackson party called Tories?

A. Because they hold the will of Andrew Jackson

to be the supreme law of the land; because they hole he may construe the Constitution us he understands it and thereby absorb the powers of all the other departments of the Government; and because they have already announced Martin Van Buren as Gen, Juckson's successor. Republicans acknowledge no right of succes-

tion.

Q. Who are the leading Jackson mea?

A. The 60,000 office holders dependent on the will of General Jackson for their support and limble to be dismissed at his pleasure, and others looking for government patrodige; (the thirty-three millions of manual revenue being in Gen. Jackson's sole keeping.)

Q. Did the Jackson party ever have a majority in the General Assembly of this State?

A. Yes, in 1833—never before or since.

Q. Did the Jackson party ever have any hand or agency in any one of the above reforms and improvements?

No: not the slightest in any one instance.

What then have the Jackson party done for this

A. The laws passed at the General Assembly in 1833

A. The laws passed at the General Assembly in 1888 show all that that party has ever done.

Q. What are those laws?

A. Forty-seven charters granted by them. Six Banks chartered with a capital of two millions eight hundred thousand; of which, a single Jackson bank at Hartford had a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars and no bonue; and it was a concerted plan of the Jackson party last spring (if they had a majority) to establish a bank at New Haven, with a capital of three millions of dollars, and branches in each county, under the management of Van Buren partizans, and thus control the monied operations and

e elections of the State. Q. Did the Jackson Legislature of 1833 grant any

other chartered monopolies?

A. Yes, a rail-cond company; with a capital of one million of dollars—free from taxation till the dividends should amount to 5 per cett on the whole capital—the charter per pattal and without any repealing clause.

Also a charter for another rail-road company exactly

miler and free from taxation.

Q. I think they must have been content with that?

A. Not at all. They chartered a life and trust commy with a capital of 500,000 dollars.

Q. Has that company large powers?

A. Most enormous—most aristocratic, unheard of, and absorbing; they may act as executors and guardinas without giving bonds, act as a Savings Banks, take advantage of infancy, widowhood and poverty: they may lend money, insare lives and speculate in almost every thing. No despotic government in Europe ever graphed such a charter.

Q. To whom was that chaver granted?

A. To Rainh I. Ingersoll, Wm. H. Jones, Wm. H.
Q. You astonish me: But who did the stockholders appoint directors of that company?

A. The stockholders had no authority by the charter to choose directors. They were all appointed by

the same Jackson Legislature. The hand of Josh tVan Bucen) was in every part of it.

Q. Can you name some of the directors?

A. Yes—Jas. Lauman, War. Mix. War. Moseley, Samuel toginus, War. H. Ellis, Wm. H. Jones, Chas. H. Pond, Philip A. Cannon. Their names you will find it all the printed the states.

find in all the printed charters.
Q. How long do the directors hold their office?
A. During tife, unless they are convicted of so

Q. How become poor?

A. Every director must be a rich man—he must hold at least two thousand dollars of stock, and if he ceases to hold that amount of stock, he ceases immedistely to be a director. Q. Duyou assert that such a charter was granted by the Jackson Legislature in 1833?

A. It is as certain no that there is a sun in the Heav Q. And those are the men who profess now to

opposed to all monopolies, who profess to be the friends of equal rights and of the poor?

A. Yes—they profess much, "but he not deceived, e shall know them." Q. I presume the Jackson Legislature of 1833 did

A. Much more; they granted another Life and trust A. Much more; they granted another Life and trust Company at Hartford to Isnac Toucey (Jackson candidate for Congress) and Isnac Perkins, Gideon Welles, John M. Niles, &c., notorious Van Burenmen, with a capital of 500,000 dollars, and a perpetual and irrevocable charter, and these are the friends of poor people and opposed to monopolies.

Q. You astonish me—monopoly upon mosopoly, all

Q. You astonish me—monopoly upon monopoly, a granted to the file leaders of the Jackson party? A. Exactly so,
Q. Do they come to us with a lie in their mouths

when they declare they are no aristocrats, but love the poor and are seeking only to establish the equal rights of the people?

A. Look at their acts—judge of their sincerity by the "Do men gather grapes of thorns or There is a touchstone for you.

Q. What hypocrise and deception! Did the Jack-in Legislature do any thing else in 1833?

A. They did make one "improvement" as they call

Q. What was it?

They passed the "boil up law." What was that? A. Look in the law book for 1833 and you will find it. It is called the boil up law, because it authorises the body of a poor man to be boil'd up, cut'up, &c. In case a poor man dies without kindred or friends couning to demand the corpse within 36 hours after his th, the selectmen are authorized to deliver up th

of that poor man for dissection.
Suppose F, living in Oxford (for instance) have Q. Suppose F, living in Oxford (for instance) have a poor decrepid mother worn out with age and poverty, living in New London, and she dies suddenly, and I don't hear of it is thirty-six hours—must not the selectmen send me notice, or at least buy a cheap winding cheet and coffin for my mother, and give her a

A. No. They may deliver up your mother's body to any cannibal who has a license to practice physic. I will not shock your feelings, by telling what he may do with it. But you can guess, for it is his property.

Q. Stop—I am faint at heart. But I thought the poor, whatever their sufferings in life might be, and God knows they are enough, at last, always found rest in their graves?

in their graves?
A. They did—till the Legislature of 1883 denied them the rights of horial.

them the rights of hurial.

Q. But suppose I leave my family on a short visit to my aged father, who cannot come to me, but wishes to see me once more in the land of the living, or appose I leave home to do a job of work to earn bread for my children's mouths, or to clothe them against a hard winter coming on like that which has just pass over us, and suppose my wife or child is taken sick in my absence and dies, may that one be denied a grave in a christian land, because I tampoor I'

A. Yes—under the law passed in 1833; it could.

Q. Who was governor then?

A. H. W. Edwards—Ehenesser Stoddard was Licutural Governor, and Samuel Lagham, Speaker.

Q. And did they all sign that law?

A. Yes—wary one.

es every one and the legislature P es the only session of the General Actual Legislature P es Legislature P

And those men call themselves the friends of the poor and of equal rights and are opposed to all aristo-cratic distinctions. Can they be honest in their pro-

A. No-" the tree is known by its fruit." They im pose upon your credulity—they steal away your coter by false promises and they will then laugh in their

Q. Do you think so? A. I know it.
Q. Do you think so? A. I know it.
Q. But is that infamous law still in force?
A. No; the first act of the much abused Legislature A. No; the first act of the much abused Legislature of last spring was to do away all distinctions between the rich and the poor, and the inflamous boil up land was then blotted out. The poor man was by the Legislature last spring secured in a resting place when he ceased from his labors. Samuel A. Foot and Thaddeus Betts, one as Governor and the other as Lieuten-ant Governor, approved and signed the law, which gave to the poor man those rights which the Jackson Quvernor and Legislature had robbed him of. And Ouvernor and Legislature had robbed him of. And remember that the Jackson party have swore that, if they succeed in carrying their ticket this spring, they will undo every act which the old republicans did in the session of 1834. Depend upon it, the Jackson party haves the poor man, as the wolf loves the lamb, and no more. Then go to the pulls and vote for the Whig ticket, for that is the republican ticket, and they, as you see, are your enswere friends.

New-Haven Palladium.

April is close at hand. The Jackson party is dram ming and drilling with all possible zeal and energy.—
All that industry and resolution and a thorough submission to party discipline, can do; all that intimida-tion, allurement and deception can effect; all that pa-tronage, power and the influence of office can pro-duce, will be tried and made productive, to secure the ray the Whigs have the hopesty of their cause, the sense of right, and the apprehension of universal corruption, from an administration dishonest in every de-partment, to excite them to exertion. Shail it be said of the people of this State, that corrupt men are more powerful with them than sense of duty? Shall the ex-ertion of office-seeking and office abusing party men, outdo the efforts of the Patriot, the honest self support-

ing farmer, inechanic, and merchant?

The Tory aspirant toils in the political field as the farmer in the harvest, or the mechanic in his shop, with his whole soul in the job? politics with him is mere job work—so much work for so much reward. To be counteracted, however, only requires a single act, twice or thrice repeated in the year, on the part of the former and mechanic. Let every man vote under the direction of his conscience: enlightened by a knowledge of the history of his Government, and the whole labor of the Patriot is performed. Let every man know why he votes—and for what he votes, and at every election, let him vote—and a corrupt administra-tion cannot exist, until the people become thoroughly dishonest, a thing in itself almost impossible, for no people as a body can be benefitted, by any but an equal, impurish and honest Government.—Conn. Jour.

ROYAL R. HINMAN.

HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALIST. In 1814 this gentleman was elected as a Federalist to the House of Representatives. At the October see sion the House appointed delegates to attend the Con-yention, and the following is an extract of their doings on this subject.

"Thursday, October 27th, 1814, A. M.

"Accepted and approved the report of the Commit-tee to whom was referred the communication from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts regarding a propos-sed Convention from the New England States.

Yens 153
Nays 36
Majority in favor of the report 117
"Passed a resolve reported by the above Committee authorizing the appointment of seven delegates from this State to meet delegates from Massachusetts and other New England Sintes at Hariford on the 15th

day of December, 1814."

Royal R. Himman, the Tory candidate for Secreta Royal R. Hüman, the Tory candidate for Secretary of State, soas one of the AYES, one of the immortal majority of 117, a reviler of Madison, a friend to England during the whole war and a morner over the victories achieved by the army and navy of his country. On all questions of a like nature, this same Royal R. Himman was found voting with his party and he fell not one whit behind the foremost of them. He is nevertheless on a ticket for State officers in the year 1835, iniscalled the "Democratic Republican ticket."

Demograts of Companionia you, who went shoulder stood by the patriot Jefferson and the immerial Madi-son, you who fought for equal rights against federal proscription, will you vote for a Hartford Convention federalist, for Royal R. Hinman, an instigator and a creator of that Convention, to be Serrelary of State With one voice and in language not to be misunder-stood you will answer No. No, on the first Monday of April.—Hartford Review.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. Leman Church and John Cotton Smith, Jr. Esq's. It will be recollected that at the last session of the General Assembly resolutions were introduced int the House of Representatives condemning the policy of the existing administration. They were drawn up in very comprehensive terms, and were intended to embrace (as they did in fact) all the abuses of which the whige have so universally and so justly complained. Both of the above named gentlemen voted with the majority for these resolutions, preamble and all, (excepting that which related to a restoration of the deposits, to which Mr. Church declared himself opposits, to which Mr. Church declared himself opposits and the second of the control sed, though be condemned their removal as unjust as nanecessary.) Thus Mesers. Church and Smith, Jr. united with the whigs of the last Legislature in rebuking the misconduct of President Jackson and his cabinet in language of merited severity. But scarcely had the Representatives Hall ceased to re-echo with their emphatic yea! yea! as uttered on the occasion aforesaid before they juined Giteon Welles and others in an address to the good people of this State, in which they bestowed upon the Legislature the most opprobious epithets for passing the very resolutions for which they themselves had vated. We ask the electors of Sharon and Canaan to read over the address and the resolutions; and we are mistaken if they are no greatly astonished at such an exhibition of im

cy. Every one acquainted with the character of the member from Sharon would suppose that he might be caught in such an affair; but that a gentleman who holds the respectable office of States' Attorney for holds the respectable omce of States. Attorney for this county, and who has made so many professions of candor, disrelish for party strife, and contempt for party manoguvring, should be guilty of such gross political tergiversation, is to be greatly lamented.

An Observer.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!

What has become of this highly convenient article which was to be showered upon us in such profusion according to the account of the tories last full? Did those disinterested patriots, who went round just before the election fingling it in the ears of the People immediately after that exempreture it to the U.S. mont?
One thing is certain—it disappeared simust before the ballot hoxes were closed. Will some one in the secret have the goodness to give us a little light on this subject? Why do you not, gentlemen tories, try another experiment on public credulity?

PROBATE FEES! ATTENTION!! If the good people of the district of Woodbury wisl o know why C. B. Phelps is making such great exertions to obtain a re-appointment to the office of Judge and why he is riding from town to town and addres and why he is riding from town to town and addressing the electors on a variety of vastly interesting subjects, with his eyes suffused with tears on account of the sufferings of workingmen, they will do well to examine carefully the Probate records in reference to the fees which he has exacted in sundry cases within a few years past. Let them contrast the charges which N. B. Benedict, Nathan Preston, and John Strong, jr. were accustomed to make with those of Mr. Phelios, and we are greatly mistaken if there do not think the and we are greatly mistaken if they do not think that it is expedient to confide that responsible office to more sofe and equally competent hands: The truth is, that there are those who always have the greatest affection for the integring class, provided only they can have the privilege of fleecing them: WOODBURY.

MR. VAN BUREN-THE LATE WAR.

If the people wish to know what was the politics course of Mr. Van Buren during the late war, and adison by electing De Witt Clinton to the Presiden cy, they are respectfully desired to inquire of Issue Toucey, Andrew T. Judson, Royal Ralph Himmu, Ansal Sterling, Charles B. Phelps, and other leaders of the tory party, who are old federalists doubtless possess much information up this ruident. Whig Mominations-1835. SAMUEL A. FOOT.

THADDEUS BETTS. ISAAC SPENCER. For Secretary, THOMAS DAY.

FOR CONGRESS. JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Hartford county. EBENEZER JACKSON, JR. Middlesez. NOYES BARBER, New-London. SAMUEL TWEEDY. Fairfield. JOHN M. HOLLEY, Litchfield. EBENEZER YOUNG, Windham.

FOR STATE SENATORS. 15th District. THERON ROCKWELL. HOLBROOK CURTIS. 16th ** CHARLES F. SEDGWICK. 17th

The Aptimasonic Convention which met at Middle own, Dec. 10th, 1834, nominated a Ticket for Brate Officers and Congressmen to be supported by the Antimasons of this State, at the next Election. Not havng directed how vacancies should be filled that may pecur by declination or otherwise, and whereas Messrs. Phineas Miner, Charles J. McCurdy, and Alanson Hamlin have expressed a wish that their names seight be withdrawn as Congressional Candidates, we recom-ment that the names of Messrs. John M. Holley, Noyes barber, and Samuel Tweedy be substituted in their places, and that Thaddeus Belts, Eq., be supported for Lieut. Governor, instead of Mr. Holley, who has declaced the nomination for that Office.

Per Order of the State Committee STEPHEN F. PALMER. March 20, 1835. [Here follows the ticket recommended, precisely as he above.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Adams-The subjoined is an exact copy of an original letter in the hand writing of the gentleman by show it purports to have been signed, with the exception of the words in brackets, which were obviously omitted by mistake. An insertion of the letter, to gether with the comments therete appended in the col amos of your paper, will it is believed subserve the nase of public morals. The original letter is herewith forwarded, that there may be no doubt as to its authenticity, and you are desired to submit it for the aspection of the curious.

Bethlem, March 30, 1835. THE LETTER.

Dear Sie—I regret you have selected NED to spout, and I should have prevented [ii] had I seen you. I wish you to see his oration early, and have him omit such partion of is us you deem ill adapted to the state of things at Bethlem. YOUR OBJECT IS EFFECT, AND YOU [must] LOOK WELL. TO THE He will say little, and nothing decided, on national

polities, but attempt to prove the identity of Whigism and Federalism. will a direct allusion to the Last war. To the GAG LAW, &c. BE SAFE? IS YOUR DEMOCRACY OF HARDY GROWTH ENOUGH TO SUSTAIN IT?

He will see you early. Yours truly, C. B. PHELPS.

I cannot leave home when he does on account of the post office, and shall not be there.

REMARKS. Introductory .- It is with profound satisfaction that we invite the attention of the public to the foregoing characteristic performance. The author has already appeared before the world in the celebrated declara-MITCHELL and beg the privilege of RIDING HIM INTO THE SENATE." The figure which two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupoise cut in performin this singular equestrian exploit, and the amazement of grave and honorable senators at the obtrasion of such a strange prodigy into the halls of legislation, must be vivid in the recollection of the public. On the occasion above alluded to, we ventured to predict that an author possessing such an exuberance offearning, fervor of imagination, brilliancy of wit, vigor of style, and elevation of moral sentiment, would signalize the present age. We have waited with impatience for his re-appearance upon the stage, and we rejoice that our anticipations are now more than realized in the epistolary exhortation before us, which we must proceed to dissect in order to exhibit its surpassing beau

ties in defail.

1. " I am sorry that you selected NED." &c. W. were at first a little puzzled to ascertain who was intended by the familiar appellation of NED, as used in the initiatory sentence of this discourse, but upon due nquiry of the post office department, we are satisfied that reference is had to a young attorney at law is the chrysitis state, and who was just cutting his teeth politically at the time our learned author put his pen to paper. It seems that after great deliberation and much circumspection, this sprig of a counsellor had been selected to fourish oratorically on the occasion of the glorious 4th, then just at hand, whereat the writer, according to his own account of the matter, felt the most poignant sensations of regret. What reason was there for this sorrow? It was obviously because the undertaking was one of considerable peril. Inexperienced juvenility was to be suddenly elevated to the giddy eminence of beating " the drum ecclesinstic with a fist instead of a stick," at Bethlem, in commemoration of the exploits of the whigs of '76; and the consequences might be fatal. It might kindle such a glow of patriotism in the breast of the youth that he would either turn whig himself, or experience effects not unlike a little democratic gus powder, suitably located and ignited in the centre of a hard maple tree. As however the chivalrous young orator delivered himself secundem artem, and with entire safety, and as his patriatic speech was received with the most obstreporous applause, it is presumed that all regrets have been long since dismissed; otherwise we should recur to those topics of consolation which would be sure to heal the lacerated feelings of our author, and make his " broken bones rejoice."

2. " I am sorry that you should have selected Ned to SPOUT, and I should have prevented it had I seen you." Whether the writer would under any circumstances have put in a plea in bar of Ned's invasion of Bethlem, we consider as extremely problematical. It appears from the subsequent part of his epistle, that our author was entirely familiar with the contents of the oration; it was written under his eye; and indeed we more than suspect that the hand of Joab was in the whole thing, so that he had an ample opportunity to move in arrest of the young patriot's career if he had been so disposed. But however this may be, it is certain that great sagacity was manifested in the selection of the agent. It would be just as natural for NED to spout as it would be for a young whale. If he was not actually born into the world in tife exercise of that useful function he had at any rate been taught from his earliest infancy, both by precept and example, that " SPOUTING IS THE CHIEF END OF MAN." No youth was ever embued more thoroughly

eralism, and against Madison and the late war. He Presidency. Verily they have their reward! had seen the same individual one year spouting for one principle, and the next for directly the reverse; popular gales night blow. For a person-holding one office under the general government, and notoriously seeking another under the state authorities, to be concerned in riding from village to village, and spouting at taverns, stores, BLACKSMITH'S SHOPS, school houses, and other out houses, a little for his party and much more FOR HIMSELF, must have been in the opinion of the orator elect the very height of modesty, decency and patriotism. It is apparent that the subjects to which this faculty can be applied are innumerable. The reverend clergy, the institutions of reconduct and principles of multitudes of our worthy and upright citizens, can be spouted into public odium, and made the objects of heartless derision and contempt. In short, NED must have supposed that the fine gentleman, the successful politician, the finished grator, and the eminent counsellor at law; and if the good people of Bethlem had not, (considering the ad-SPOUTIFICATION on the 4th of July last, we are

3. " I wish you to see his oration early, and have him

omit such portions as you think HLL ADAPTED to the

state of things at Bethlem-YOUR OBJECT IS EF. FECT. AND YOU Imast LOOK WELL TO THE MEANS!!" We are inclined to think that the text has been corrupted, (probably by accident,) and that for the words your and you we should read our and we: and then the sentence will stand thus :-our object is effect, and WE must look well to the means .-There is no doubt but that the whole affair was got up by the letter-writer, the hero of Wickopeeme, and a few others. The plan was to TREAT the good people of Bethlem to a festival under the pretence of celebrating the 4th of July, but in reality to produce SOME EFFECT on their minds by the darkest in trigue and chicanery. The oration it seems is to be drawn up, not in reference to the day, and the soulthe recollection of all good men, but with an eye to a view to produce some EFFECT on the minds of the worthy farmers and mechanics of that town; and to entrap them into a line of conduct which they would old the understanding and discernment of the inhabtants of Bethlem at a cheap rate-therefore I have equipped my SON NEDDY, an unfledged youth, with n oration which he is to spout forth to his audience in such a manner as to produce an effect of which they are not conscious. We must keep dark, for "surely in vain the net is spread in sight of any bird"-we shall soon have the Bethlemites involved in our toils. and then we will reduce them to a servitude ten times more abject and degrading than that of the manacled sons and daughters of Africa-they shall become hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the late Pronate office in Woodbury. Is not this a fair exposition of the original ? Farmers and mechanics of Bethlem! will you not sparn the author of each an unparalleled indignity from your confidence forever?

4. " He will say little, and NOTHING DECIDED, orator may declaim on other subjects, he will embark at once in the dignified business of TWADDLING when he comes to any of those great questions which have proved so interesting to the people of this comery.-If NED had any such propensity, he certainly came very honestly by it. Example had also, in this particular, produced its appropriate effect in giving him a complete education. He had seen how a man could for years in succession, in relation to almost every exciing topic of the day dodge here and there as whim night suggest, or interest dictate, and twaddle with all the advoinces of a Narragansett ratting her feet with surprising activity on both sides of a public highway. No doubt Ned performed this part of his duty with natchless skill.

5. He will " attempt to prove the identity of federal ism and whigism." Very modestly expressed indeed! He will attempt to establish the identity mentioned in the text; not that he can or will do it, for that was obviously impossible. Every one knows that there is perfect coincidence between Jeffersonian democracy and the whig principles both of the revolution and th present day. If NED had attempted to demonstrate the identity of Van Burenism, ultra-federalism, and toryism, no doubt he would have been eminently suc-

6. " Will a direct allusion to the last war, the gag law, &c. be safe? Is your democracy of HARDY GROW'Ill enough to sustain it?" What a peculiar people the inhabitants of Bethlem must be according o this exposition of their character! It seems that the writer doubted whether they had a single pulsation of patriotism that beat in sympathy with feelings universally prevalent in this country. We must manage, lie exclaims, the farmers and mechanics of Bethlem with the greatest caution! walk softly, Ned, just as if you were treading on eggs ! their present attitude is exceedingly equivocal! it will not do to say any thing decided on national politics, for it is doubtful what their opinions are on soon subjects, or whether they have any at all! and there is danger of giving offence! It will not even answer to allude to the late war in the pressuce of a Bethlem audience, and much less will it do to dwell upon the odious sedition law enacted in the days of the elder Adams, and which has been so justly reprobated by a nation of freemen. The democracy of the inhabitants is not of hardy growth enough to sustain it!! Ah! ah! Mr. C. B. Phelps! is this your opinion of a town as intelligent, apright, firm and patriotic as any other in the State With respect to the growth of (what the writer mis calls) democracy in Bethlem, we would observe that this arch intriguer some years ago transferred from Woodbury to the uncongenial soil of that place a pestiferous plant which he has nurtured with the greatest care, but which the good people of the town, as they regard their own peace and welfare, should immediately extirpate, and then turn their attention to the cultivation of real democracy conferred upon them by the whige of '76 under the happiest of anspices, (qui trusttulit sustinet) and soon it will be reinvigorated, strike is roots deep into the earth, throw its branches up to the heavens, and produce an abundance of fruit ne- the public service, without the knowledge or consent of cessary to the sustenance of political life.

7. " I cannot leave home when he does on account office!! This is the gist of she whole matter. Thouwith ideas securary to the successful practice of this sands of Post Masters throughout the country are con-

sublime mystery. He could remember the time when I stantly reserting to the most despicable means to proa certain character (whose word was to him law) was | duce an effect on the popular mind, and thus to favor sealously engaged in spouting in favor of anughty fed. I the clutch which Mr. Van Buren is making at the

8. " C. B. Phelps (3d July.") We do not feel the least disposition to do this character injustice. We and in short, spouting at all corners from which the have long known the man, his motives, and the principles that actuate his political conduct. We have considered it of some moment that he should be dragged to the light and exhibited to the world in all his native deformity. Here he is! inhabitants of Bethlem! held up to the public gaze as a just object of the deepest scorn! With him it ever has been an axiom that gullibility is one of the attributes of the popular. character. He openly derides the idea that there is such a thing as integrity in politics. He considers it all a game, and he who can practice the greatest impositions on the people with sucress is the best fellow. ligion, the cause of temperance, and the character, Hence, instead of inculcating upon the mind of his son the importance of at all times acknowledging the obligations of integrity and truth, and of ever acting with the greatest sincerity and frankness, he despatch. es the stripling to Bethlem with a cunning oration to this accomplishment was indispessable to constitute enact the part of a hypocrite before a public audience. under the vain idea of deluding men much older, wiser, and better than himself. From this instance we know what the man has been about for years-what vantages which he had enjoyed) A GLORIOUS he means when he cries out federalist! aristocrat! aristocrat! democrat! democrat! (all with a view to effect !) and how to appreciate his conduct when he collects around him a retinue of lawyers from other counties, and devotes whole hours to heap ing upon some of the most estimable characters in the State unmeasured abuse. Electors of the 16th Senstornal Destrict! has not the moment arrived when your should make a declaration of real independence when the shameless office-seeker should be put down ; and the people, their undonbted rights and their best interests, should be put up; and the cause of pure morals, spright political principles, and sound consti-tutional liberty, should be thoroughly vindicated at the AR ELECTOR

The Post Office Department-or the manner in which President Jackson has cleaned out the Augean stable!!

It will be recollected that when Gen. Jackson was candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Adams, his partizans were incessant in their clamors against the latter gentleman and his administration for not practising a proper degree of economy in the difstirring events which its recurrence will ever bring to ferent branches of the public service. Unwearied pains were taken both in and out of Congress to satisthe particular latitude and longitude of the respecta- fy the people that the resources of the nation were ble town of Bethlem. Every thing is to be stricken wasted by a shameless prodigality, and that the most out that is "ill adapted to the state of things" there. | hideous corruption had invaded every department of The conspirators are to look to the means, and all with the government. The cry of reform! reform! was given forth, and the welkin was made to ring with vociferations on this captivating subject. It was said that Gen. Jackson was a Hercules, and that he would clean not otherwise pursue. In other words, I, (C. B. P.) out the Augean stable. Hence thousands were induced to believe that it was expedient to turn the old master and an experienced crew out of the ship, and confide her to a new commander, to the end that she might undergo a thorough expergation, and all noxions principles be removed from every part of the structure.

> In order that the people may form a correct idea of the sort of reform which has been effected under the ausnices of Gen. Jackson, it is desirable that they should be put in possession of the facts which have been elicited to the investigation instituted by the Senate and House of Representatives into the managed ment and condition of the Post Office Department.-The Senate embarked in this inquiry more than eighteen months ago, and notwithstanding they were asmiled, with constant susperation, they prosecuted if with the greatest diligence and firmness, till at length ey succeeded in disclosing scenes of curinduced the House to enter the same field of investigation; and during the late session the committee of the Senate (who made an additional report) and of the House united in proclaiming to the world the deep depravity and entire rottenness of the department, and concurred in reprehending in the severest terms the conduct of the Post Master General and his subordinate officers. These reports, however, are so voluminous that it is very difficult to bring their contents to the knowledge of the public; and therefore we select one of the many cases of extra allowances, that the people from ONE may know the WHOLE. Extract from the report of the majority of the com-

mittee of the House of Representatives, all of whom were friendly to the present administration: Route 1215. Bedford to Blair's Gup, 33 miles.

Route 1230. Bedford to Cumberland, 35 miles. Both routes are included in one contract with James Rees de, to carry the mail tri-weekly in four-horse post coaches, from 1st April, 1832, to 31st December, 1835, at \$4,500 per annum. From 1st March, 1833, the mail was directed to be

carried daily between Bedford and Blair's Gap, and an extra allowance of \$2,911 72 was ordered. This extra allowance was made on the letter of Reeside alone, without any other evidence that the service ordered was necessary.

A glance at these routes will show the mutations of

three years. Advertised and contracted for in 1831 as weekly horse routes, at the insignificant sum of \$275 per annum, yet, within six months from that time, tri-weekly post coaches were contracted for as a substitute for the horse mails, and the compensation, instead of \$275, mounted up to \$4,500. Ti all: within short of one year from the establishment of this line of coaches, they were directed to be run daily on one of the couter, at an increased expense of Thus the expenditure continued from Feb-\$2.91172 ruary to December, 1833, when the extra allowance was retrenched, and in October, 1834, both routes were rought tinck to horse mails at an annual charge of

The contract with Mr. Reeside was made without advertisement, and of coorse without competition.— No plansiste reason has been given to the committee for the establishment of a line of post coaches on the contes, said they believe none whatever existed; much less, in their estimation, is the extra allowance to be justified by the necessities of business men on the route improved. It appears, from a statement furnished to the committee on the 6th February, that the whole amount of poeinges payable to the department on both these routes was short of \$600; yet the annual expen-diture on both was at the rate of \$7,411.72.

The testimony taken by the committee shows that a large proposition of the service contracted to be performed by Mr. Reeside has been omitted, or not performed according to his agreement. . Instead of trans-porting the mail in four-horse post coaches three times a week, as agreed, and on one route daily, as directed, it was frequently, if not generally, carried on korse-back, or in a two-horse stage; yet full payment was matie according to the contract, and the extra allowance until the retreachments took place.

Who can be surprised after such an exhibition as this that the department should have become hopelessly bankrupt? Major Barry commenced with a capital of \$300,000 saved by the economy and wise management of his predecessor; yet in a little time he squandered not only the whole of this immense som, but plunged the concern into debt to the amount of a half million of dollars, and then concluded with a gross infraction of the constitution of the United States, by borrowing large sums of money to muet the demands of Congress. It must be admitted that this was cleaning out the Augean stable with a vengeance !! Electers of THE POST-OFFICE, and shall not be there." The Post- Litchfield county! is this THE SORT OF DEMOC-RACY which you will approbate at the approaching: KIRBY.